

POP

8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.
The poor monk never saw many of the decesses and coun-
cils he had occasion to use. *Baker's Reflection, on Learning.*
9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.
I have very poor and unhappy brains for drinking: I could
with courtesy would invent some other entertainment. *Shakep.*
10. The Poor. [collectively.] Those who are in the lowest
rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the
charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any
not rich.

From a confin'd well manag'd store,
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*
Never any time since the reformation can shew so many
poor amongst the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this
particular time. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Has God cast thy lot amongst the poor of this world, by
denying thee the pleasures of this life, or by taking them away?
this may be preventing mercy; for much mischief riches do
to the souls of men. *South's Sermons.*

The poor dare nothing tell but flatt'ring news. *Dryden.*
11. Barren; dry: as, a poor soil.

12. Lean; starved; emaciated: as, a poor horse.
Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor,
starved and scarce covering the bone. *Benj. Johnson.*

13. Without spirit; flaccid.
Poorly. *adv.* [from poor.]

1. Without wealth.
Those thieves spared his life, letting him go to learn to
live poorly. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Not prosperously; with little success.
If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain, it will
prosper but poorly. *Bacon.*

3. Meanly; without spirit.
Your constancy
Hath left you unattended: be not lost
So poorly in your thoughts. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they poorly would retire. *Dryden.*

4. Without dignity.
You meaner beauties of the night,
That poorly satisfy our eyes,
More by your number than your light,
You common people of the skies;
What are you when the sun shall rise. *Wotton.*

POORJOHN. *n. f.* [from poor.] A sort of filth. *Ainsworth.*

POORNESS. *n. f.* [from poor.]

1. Poverty; indigence; want.
If a prince should complain of the poorness of his exche-
quer, would he be angry with his merchants, if they brought
him a cargo of good bullion. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity.
The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness of language,
but, amidst all the meanness of the thoughts, has something
beautiful and honourous in the expression. *Addison.*

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness
and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery. *Addison.*

3. Sterility; barrenness.
The poorness of the herbs shews the poorness of the earth,
especially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*

Enquire the differences of metals which contain other me-
tals, and how that agrees with the poorness or riches of the
metals in themselves. *Bacon.*

POORSPIRITED. *adj.* [poor and spirit.] Mean; cowardly.
Mirvan! poorspirited wretch! thou hast deceiv'd me. *Den.*

POORSPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* Meanness; cowardice.
A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is,
from that meanness and poorspiritedness that accompanies
guilt. *South's Sermons.*

P. *n. f.* [poppy, *Lat.*] A small smart quick found. It is
formed from the found.

I have several ladies, who could not give a pop loud enough
to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now
discharge a fan, that it shall make a report like a pocket-
pistol. *Addison's Spectator, N° 102.*

TO POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a
quick, sudden and unexpected motion.

He that kill'd my king,
Pept in between th' election and my hopes. *Shakep.*

A boat was sunk and all the folk drowned, saving one only
woman, that in her first popping up again, which most living
things account, espied the boat risen likewise, and floating
by her, got hold of the boat, and sat astride upon one of its
sides. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I startled at his popping upon me unexpectedly. *Addison.*

As he scratched to itch up thought,
Forth pop'd the spirit to thin. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

Others have a trick of popping up and down every moment,
from their paper to the audience, like an idle school-boy. *Swift.*

TO POP. *v. a.*

1. To put out or in suddenly, slyly or unexpectedly.
That is my brother's plea,
The which if he can prove, he pops me out
At least from fair five hundred pound a year. *Shakep.*

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He popped a paper into his hand. *Milton.*
A fellow, finding somewhat prick him, pept his finger upon
the place. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The commonwealth popped up its head for the third time
under Brutus and Cassius, and then sunk for ever. *Dryden.*

Didst thou never pop
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior.*

2. To shift.
If their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not
know, it is better to tell them plainly, that it is a thing that
belongs not to them to know, than to pop them off with a
falshood. *Locke on Education.*

POPE. *n. f.* [papa, *Lat.* *ππάς.*]

1. The bishop of Rome.
I refuse you for my judge; and
Appeal unto the pope to be judg'd by him. *Shakep.*

He was organist in the pope's chapel at Rome. *Peacocks.*
Christianity has been more oppressed by those that thus
fought for it, than those that were in arms against it; upon
this score, the pope has done her more harm than the
Turk. *Deay of Pity.*

2. A small fish.
A pope, by some called a ruffe, is much like a perch for
shape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: he is an
excellent fish, of a pleasant taste, and spawns in April.
Walton's Angler.

POPEDOM. [pope and dom.] Papacy; papal dignity.
That world of wealth I've drawn together
For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the popedom. *Shakep.*

POPEERY. *n. f.* [from pope.] The religion of the church of
Rome.
Popery for corruptions in doctrine and discipline, I look
upon to be the most absurd system of christianity. *Swift.*

POPESEYE. *n. f.* [pope and eye.] The gland surrounded with
fat in the middle of the thigh: why so called I know not.

POPEGUN. *n. f.* [pop and gun.] A gun with which children
play, that only makes a noise.
Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by the popgun
artillery of tea and coffee. *Cowper.*

POPINJAY. [popogay, Dutch; papagays, Spanish.]

1. A parrot.
Young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Adams.*

The great red and blue parrot; there are of these greater,
the middlemost called popinjays, and the lesser called perro-
quets. *Grew's Museum.*

2. A woodpecker. So it seems to be used here.
Terpichore would be expressed, upon her head a coronet
of those green feathers of the popinjays, in token of that vic-
tory which the mules got of the daughters of Pierius, who
were turned into popinjays or woodpeckers. *Peacocks.*

3. A trifling top.
I, all snarling with my wounds, being gall'd
To be so pester'd by a popinjay, *Shakep.*

Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what. *Shakep.*
PO'PISH. *adj.* [from pope.] Taught by the pope; relating to
popery; peculiar to popery.

In this sense as they affirm, so we deny, that whatsoever is
popish we ought to abrogate. *Hooker.*

I know thou art religious,
With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies. *Shakep.*

PO'PISHLY. *adv.* [from popish.] With tendency to popery; in
a popish manner.

She baffled the many attempts of her enemies, and entirely
broke the whole force of that party among her subjects, which
was popishly affected. *Addison's Freeholder.*

A friend in Ireland, popishly speaking, I believe constantly
well disposed towards me. *Pope to Swift.*

PO'PLAR. *n. f.* [pouplier, *Fr.* *populus*, *Lat.*] A tree.

The leaves of the poplar are broad, and for the most part
angular: the male trees produce amentaceous flowers, which
have many little leaves and apices, but are barren: the female
trees produce membranaceous pods, which open into two parts,
containing many seeds, which have a large quantity of down
adhering to them, and are collected into spikes. *Miller.*

Po is drawn with the face of an ox, with a garland of
poplar upon his head. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

All he describ'd was present to their eyes,
And as he rais'd his verse, the poplars seem'd to rise. *Ryfe.*

So falls a poplar, that in watry ground
Rais'd high the head. *Pope's Iliad.*

POPPY. *n. f.* [poppy, *Sax.* *papaver*, *Lat.*] A plant.

The flower of the poppy, for the most part, consists of four
leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a rose, out
of whose flower cup, consisting of two leaves, rises the point-
al, which afterwards becomes a fruit or pod that is oval or
oblong, and adorned with a little head, under which, in some
species, is opened a series of holes quite round into the cavity
of the fruit, which is defended lengthwise with various leaves
or plates, to which a great number of very small seeds ad-
here: of these are eighteen species: some sort is cultivated
for medicinal use; and some suppose it to be the plant whence
opium is produced. *Miller.*

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His temples last with poppies were o'erfired,
That nodding seem'd to consecrate his head. *Dryden.*

Dr. Lifter has been guilty of mistake, in the reflections
he makes on what he calls the sleeping Cupid with poppy in
his hands. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

PO'PLACE. *n. f.* [populace, *Fr.* from *populus*, *Lat.*] The vul-
gar; the multitude.

Now swarms the populace, a countless throng,
Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*

The tribunes and people having subdued all competitors,
began the last game of a prevalent populace, to chuse them-
selves a master. *Swift.*

PO'PLACY. *n. f.* [populacy, *Fr.*] The common people; the
multitude.

Under colours of pious ambitious policies march, not only
with security, but applause as to the populacy. *King Charles.*

When he thinks one monarch's lust too mild a regiment, he
can let in the whole populacy of sin upon the soul. *D. of Piety.*

POPULAR. *adj.* [populaire, *Fr.* *popularis*, *Lat.*]

1. Vulgar; plebeian.
I was sorry to hear with what partiality and pop'lar heat
elections were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

The emmet join'd in her pop'lar tribes
Of commonality. *Milton.*

So the popular vote inclines. *Milton.*

2. Suitable to the common people.
Homilies are plain and popular instructions. *Hooker.*

3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people.
It might have been more popular and plausible to vulgar
ears, if this first discourse had been spent in extolling the force
of laws. *Hooker, b. i.*

Such as were popular,
And well-deserving, were advanc'd by grace. *Daniel.*

The old general was set aside, and prince Rupert put into
the command, which was no popular change. *Cleveland.*

4. Studious of the favour of the people.
A popular man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to
common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

His virtues have undone his country;
Such pop'lar humanity is treason. *Addison's Cato.*

5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a popular dis-
temper.

POPULARITY. *n. f.* [popularitas, *Lat.* *popularité*, *Fr.* from
popular.]

1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by
the people.

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true hon-
our; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more de-
praved, subjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*

Your mind has been above the wretched affectation of
popularity. *Dryden.*

Admire we then,
Or popularity, or flattery, or flattery. *Pope.*

The mob's applauses, or the gifts of kings. *Pope.*

He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor at-
tended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might represent
as popularity. *Swift.*

2. Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the
vulgar.

The persuader's labour is to make things appear good or
evil, which as it may be performed by solid reasons, so it may
be represented also by colours, popularities and circumstances,
which sway the ordinary judgment. *Bacon.*

POPULARLY. *adv.* [from popular.]

1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd.

The victor knight
Bareheaded, popularly low had bow'd,
And paid the salutations of the crowd. *Dryden.*

Influenc'd by the rabble's bloody will,
With thumbs bent back, they pop'lar'y kill. *Dryden.*

2. According to vulgar conception.
Nor can we excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only
bestow those commendatory conceits, which popularly set forth
the eminency thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO POPULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, people.] To breed people.
When there be great shoals of people, which go on to
populate, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation, it
is of necessity, that once in an age they discharge a portion
of their people upon other nations. *Bacon's Essays.*

POPULATION. *n. f.* [from populate.] The state of a country
with respect to numbers of people.

The population of a kingdom, especially if it be not mown
down by wars, does not exceed the stock of the kingdom,
which should maintain them; neither is the population to be
reckoned, only by number; for a smaller number, that spend
more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a
greater number, that live lower, and gather more. *Bacon.*

POPULOSITY. *n. f.* [from *populus*.] Populousness; multitude
of people.

How it conduceth unto pop'losity, we shall make but little
doubt, there are two main causes of numerosity in any species;
a frequent and multiparous way of breeding. *Brown.*

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PO'PULOUS. *adj.* [populosus, *Lat.*] Full of people; nume-
rously inhabited.

A wilderness is populous enough,
So Suffolk had thy heavenly company. *Shakep.*

Far the greater part have kept
Their station; heav'n yet populous, retains
Number sufficient to possess her realms. *Milton.*

PO'PULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *populosus*.] With much people.

PO'PULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *populosus*.] The state of abound-
ing with people.

This will be allowed by any that considers the vastness, the
opulence, the populousness of this region, with the ease and
facility wherewith 'tis governed. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

PORCELAIN. *n. f.* [porcelaine, *Fr.* said to be derived from *pour*
cent années; because it was believed by Europeans, that the
materials of porcelain was matured under ground one hundred
years.]

1. China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle nature between
earth and glass, and therefore semi-pellucid.

We have burials in several earthen, where we put divers ce-
ments, as the Chinese do their porcelain. *Bacon.*

We are not thoroughly resolved concerning porcelain or
china dishes; that according to common belief, they are made
of earth, which lieth in preparation about a hundred years
under ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The fine materials made it weak;
Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. *Dryden.*

These look like the workmanship of heav'n:
This is the porcelain clay of human kind,
And therefore cast into these noble molds. *Dryden.*

2. [Portulaca, *Lat.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PORCH. *n. f.* [porche, *Fr.* *porticus*, *Lat.*]

1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance.
Ehud went forth through the porch, and shut the doors of
the parlour. *Judges iii. 23.*

Not infants in the porch of life were free,
The sick, the old, that could but hope a day
Longer by nature's bounty, not let stay. *Benj. Johnson.*

2. A portico; a covered walk.

All this done,
Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us. *Shakep.*

PO'RCUPINE. *n. f.* [porc espin or epine, *Fr.* *porcospino*, Italian.]

The porcupine, when full grown, is as large as a moderate
pig: the quills, with which its whole body is covered, are
black on the shoulders, thighs, sides and belly; on the back,
hips and loins they are variegated with white and pale brown:
the neck is short and thick, the nose blunt, the nostrils very
large in form of flits; the upper lip is slit or cleft as in the
hare, and it has whiskers like a cat: the eyes are small, and
the ears very like those of the human species: the legs are
short, and on the hinder feet are five toes, but only four upon
the fore feet, and its tail is four or five inches long, beset
with spines in an annular series round it: there is no other
difference between the porcupine of Malacca and that of Eu-
rope, but that the former grows to a larger size. *Hill.*

This stubborn Cade
Fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp-quill porcupine. *Shakespeare.*

Long bearded com'ly tick
Like flaming porcupines to their left sides,
As they would shoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*

By the black prince of Monomotapa's side were the glar-
ing cat-a-mountain and the quill-darting porcupine. *Ar. and Po.*

PORE. *n. f.* [pore, *Fr.* *porus*.]

1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration.

Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming themselves
into other bodies, by ointments and anointing themselves all
over, may justly move a man to think, that these fables are
the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments
do all, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores,
shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bac.*

Why was the light
To such a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as feeling through all parts diffus'd,
That the might look at will through every pore. *Milton.*

2. Any narrow spiracle or passage.
Pores are small interstices between the particles of matter
which constitute every body, or between certain aggregates
or combinations of them. *Quincy.*

From veins of vallies milk and nectar broke,
And honey sweating through the pores of oak. *Dryden.*

TO PORE. *v. n.* [pore is the optick nerve; but I imagine pore
to come by corruption from some English word.] To look
with great intenseness and care; to examine with great at-
tention.

All delights are vain; but that most vain,
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain;
As painfully to pore upon a book,
To seek the light of truth, while in the while
Doth falsely blind the eyefight. *Shakep.*

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A book